

## The Intelligencer.

Office Nos. 20 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

TO BUILD UP WEST VIRGINIA.

At a meeting of the Wheeling Chamber of Commerce, held February 1, 1888, the following action was taken:

WHEREAS, The considerable increase in new industrial enterprises in West Virginia, the building and extension of additional railroads, the many natural resources and cheapness of coal lands, furnish a substantial foundation for a systematic effort on the line of State development.

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Wheeling invite and urge the business men, land owners and all interested in the welfare of the State, to assemble in the hall of the Chamber on the 25th day of February, 1888, to make a plan to further attract the attention of capital and of desirable immigrants to the unequalled advantages offered by West Virginia.

The following members of the Chamber were appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the convention: C. B. Hart, Col. Thomas O'Brien, M. Bell, George O. Smith, C. W. Seabright, Capt. John McLeary, James B. Tansy, John Speidel, Henry Buer, A. C. Egert, John C. Rihelshaffer and C. H. Copp.

A. J. SWEENEY,  
President, pro tem.  
HOWARD HAZLET,  
Secretary.

The Committee appointed by the Wheeling Chamber of Commerce to arrange for a convention as described above, respectfully requests the press of the State to publish and keep standing until the date of the convention the above call, to urge upon the people in the several counties the holding of meetings to select delegates in addition to those who may come voluntarily. In view of the shortness of the time it is hoped that the State press may not wait for a more formal request.

The committee further suggests that those who have land to sell bring to the convention such information relating thereto as would be of use in soliciting immigration.

CHARLES BORDWITT HART,  
Chairman of the Committee.  
JOHN C. RHELSHAFFER,  
Secretary.

The playful groundhog saw his shadow yesterday. Now we know what to expect.

Do you hear your Uncle John Sherman? Man alive, but he does get there with four feet!

Republican clubs everywhere in West Virginia. What a clubbing is in store for the West Virginia Democracy.

Wool has few friends among the Democratic politicians; which is going to be had for the Democratic politicians.

When Richard exclaimed, "A bridge, a bridge, my kingdom for a bridge!" he intended to pledge his vote to the union bridge across the beautiful river at Wheeling.

It is said to be so promising a young man as Senator Kenna while in the West with the President on the tariff question. He might have had a better fate. As he makes his bed he must lie.

The union bridge means work for Wheeling workmen, more railroads, more taxable values added to the city and the country. All this is worth having. Every foot of real estate will be benefited.

The State immigration convention goes marching along. The Chamber of Commerce invites everybody who is interested directly or indirectly in the development of the State. What a gathering that will make.

ALREADY the newspapers of the country are printing dispatches about the coming West Virginia convention to attract immigration to the State. This helps, and as the movement goes further it will help more.

MISS COFFIN does not draw it any too strong when she complains that "two handkerchiefs, a cake of soap and a tooth brush" make an insufficient wardrobe for a society woman. Is lovely women never to have a chance in this wicked world?

An eminent physician having been told that a man who finds no cancer in the Crown Prince's throat, the Crown Prince may now determine to rise above his malady and live to be the Kaiser of Germany. Little things of this kind are often very helpful.

The work of getting out the vote on the bridge proposition must not be left to the excellent committees appointed by the Chamber of Commerce. Every friend of the measure should consider himself a committee of one for the same purpose. This is the way to make it go.

THE people of this country, so far as anybody can judge, favor the subscription to the Union bridge. If the measure be in any danger it is from a feeling of confidence which may lead the friends of the measure to let the election take care of itself. Every voter who wants the bridge should want it enough to take the trouble to vote and work for it. That is the way to get it.

GEN. NEAL DOW is frank enough to say that the Third Party Prohibitionists will make their strongest fight in New York. In other words, they will put in their work where it will do the most good for the Democratic party, just as they did before. Nobody can be deceived in the purpose, for General Dow adds that "prohibition cannot win in the lifetime of the Republican party."

SENATOR KENNA would lift from the workmen certain burdens by deforming the tariff according to the suggestion of the President. But the workman is protesting against the lifting of any burden in that way. He is opposed to having his bread and butter snatched from him for the benefit of his foreign competitor. That is where the wage-earner of this country stands, and if the Democratic party does not understand it now the Democratic party will understand it later.

## GOIT, SENATOR!

## MR. KENNA MAKES A BIG JUMP

Out of the Randall Banks and Lands in the Administration Free Trade Bill, Kenna, the President's Message, West Virginia will see him later.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Mr. Kenna addressed the Senate to-day on the subject of the President's message on the surplus revenue and tariff matters, and of Mr. Sherman's speech in reply thereto.

He said that Senator Sherman was conspicuous in the councils of his party, and had much to do with the shaping of its policy, so that his assaults on the President's position in regard to revenue reform and reduction of taxation was to be remarked as significant. Time and thought had been devoted to the preparation of that speech and the assault had been deliberate.

It might therefore be fairly assumed that the Senator's "reply" was exhaustive of his own and of his party's resources on that important subject. In the light of that fact, the speech may justly be regarded as a challenge. It prompted the equivalence as to whether the Senator's party should stand in that assault or fall in the defense. The speech, taken in connection with the Senator's former utterances on the same and similar subjects, presented a contrast as astounding as it was unexpected—a contrast as irreconcilable as it was positive, and absolutely an only which he would proceed briefly to analyze. After quoting some extracts from Mr. Sherman's speech and also extracts from the works of Jefferson, bearing on the question of public improvement, from messages of Presidents Jackson and Arthur, and from the reports of Secretary Folger, Secretary Chandler and Secretary Denio, he summed up by saying that four successive Secretaries of the Treasury (two Republicans and two Democrats) and two successive Presidents (one Republican and one Democrat) had agreed in their policy on a surplus and in their demand for a reduction in the public burdens. And so it had been, said he, throughout the history of the government.

There never had been a time when the government had withdrawn from circulation of the currency of the country, and the hoarding in the Treasury was justified or calmly contemplated.

The Senator from Ohio was the only person who seemed to regard such a condition as "a good fortune." Such a condition had always created apprehension and had sometimes contributed to panic and financial disaster, and yet when the President inspired by the teaching of his country's history dared to raise his voice to arrest an impending calamity, he was called a traitor. He was told to scorn the faithful admonitions and would hold up the author to the ridicule of the public. The Senator had forgotten his own exultations when, surrounded in both houses by a majority of his party friends in 1882, he exclaimed in the Senate that there was no sentiment in the country stronger than that Congress had neglected its duty in not repealing laws that were onerous and unnecessary, and that he would detect that that sin should not lie at his door.

The Senator from Ohio had assailed the President because of the statement in his message that there appeared to be no just complaint of the tax on spirits, tobacco and beer, and had argued that "the traditions and policy of our people are against internal taxes." When (he asked) had the Hon. Senator undergone a change of heart?

He had denounced Congress for its failure to provide subsidies for postal communication with the South American States and had denounced the President for his failure to approve the River and Harbor bill, and to give his assent to the bill which was familiar to the whole people. The antagonism of the President and of his party to the subsidizing of special interests or classes.

NEED NO DEFENSE. That invention of the Republican party had never found favor with the Democrats.

Turning to the subject of the tariff Mr. Kenna said that the tariff laws in force now with some modification adopted by peculiar and questionable methods in 1882, were no less a part of the "Morrill tariff of 1867." The Senator from Ohio assailed largely in passing that tariff.

Mr. Kenna compared the present attitude of Senator Sherman with his former attitude on the subject of the tariff, and asked who would believe that the same honorable Senator, who gave utterance to these expressions upon the adoption of the laws which have remained substantially in force to this day, could acknowledge the authorship of the speech which was recently addressed to the Senate and to the country? The Senator had appealed to the labor of the country, and had declared that to lift the burdens off the laboring man was to give him equal opportunities in the great struggle of life would be to degrade him. To show the Senator's inconsistency on that point, he referred to the law of July 4, 1864, passed under the special patronage of Mr. Sherman, allowing free importation of goods from China. This, he said, was the first formal and official introduction of foreign serfdom into free America.

In very recent years the honorable Senator voted against a bill to restrict the immigration of Chinese.

He afterwards pleaded for a limitation of the term of five years, and finally voting for the last bill, he insisted that every skilled laborer in China should be excluded from its operation. "These are matters of public history, of public record, and it is right that they should be brought to the attention of the country," he said with the speech of the Senator from Ohio.

It is undeniably true that, while our excess of import duties has had a tendency to build up and foster monopolies and enrich the few at the expense of the many, it has had a like tendency to invoke free competition to labor and to reduce the workmen to the minimum of compensation.

It has drawn a vast army from Europe, as the Senator says, who enter into competition with the labor they find employed, when they reach America, and who enter into like competition among themselves. It has not simply invited a tide of honorable and manly immigration, as he would have it, but it has invited a flood of his own competition from every hill top and valley in our own country and from every quarter and section of the civilized world. The Hungarians, the Poles and the Chinese have crowded

## THE THIRD PARTY AND THE NEXT PRESIDENCY

Discussed by Neal Dow, the Prohibition Leader—Fighting the Republican Party. Would Not Support Mr. Blaine, Though He is a Temperance Man.

PORTLAND, ME., Feb. 2.—Neal Dow, one of the leaders of the Prohibition party, in an interview with a correspondent of the New York World, talked about the third party and its influence in politics in the coming campaign.

"What do you think of the attitude of the Republican leaders towards prohibition in this State?" was asked.

"I know," replied the General, "that the liquor dealers of the West sent notice to the Republican bosses in Maine three or four years ago that any injury inflicted upon the liquor traffic in the State would be avenged by them upon the Republican party in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Minnesota, and that is the only way we can account for the failure of the Republicans to do anything here to materially cripple the grogshop."

"Do you think the Republican party in Maine is in accord with the policy of the late Governor Bodwell in his war on the liquor dealers?"

"One of the Republican leaders said to me, 'This crusade is all fireworks; it amounts to nothing.' Governor Bodwell, however, did his duty, whether the leaders approved of it or not. There is no doubt but what his policy was upheld by a large majority of the people of Maine."

"What do you think will be the future treatment of the temperance question by the Republicans of Maine?"

"I don't think Governor Bodwell's policy will be carried out by Mr. Marble, or any one likely to succeed him, and the reason is, that Mr. Bodwell did not want to be Governor, nor did he desire a re-nomination, so he was at liberty to act conscientiously in the discharge of his duty. But his successor, whatever he may be, will be an office-seeker and dependent upon the bosses for nomination and election, and he will be controlled by them, as their policy in Maine, as in every other State throughout the Union, is to protect the interests of the liquor traffic everywhere in a thoroughly committed to the liquor interest as the Democratic Cleveland's message seems to me to have given a chance for success to the Republican party, for it affords them an opportunity to argue the question of home industry will really be an issue in the Presidential campaign, and in that way mislead a great many temperance men."

"It will be much increased, as our numbers have been increasing very rapidly."

"What is the prospect of the Republican party in the country at the next election?"

"I don't believe they can carry it. The Prohibition vote will surely increase there and I believe we shall poll 50,000 votes."

"Where will the Prohibitionists put in their work?"

"They will concentrate their efforts in New York, for they believe their labors will be most effective. They will also do something in Ohio."

"I have been engaged to speak in Western New York in August, and shall also appear on the stump in the western portion of that State. I shall also make several speeches in Maine."

"What do you propose to do in this State?"

"We have decided to place a full ticket in the field in Maine. Undoubtedly our vote would have been greatly diminished had Governor Bodwell lived and been re-nominated, but the conditions are changed now."

"Do you regard the approaching campaign as an important one?"

"Yes, indeed. It is the only one in which the life or death of the Republic is at stake. It is a life or death of the party, and a new organization will be formed with a prohibition plank in its platform."

"What particular argument will the prohibition speakers press?"

"We shall lay great emphasis upon the collision of the Republican party with the liquor traffic and endeavor to draw the attention of voters to this in all parts of the country."

"What have you to say in regard to Mr. Blaine?"

"Mr. Blaine is personally a temperance man and a Prohibitionist. He voted for the prohibition plank in the platform of the Republican party, and he elected the Republican party to recover the confidence and respect of the country. I shall not vote for him in the coming election. It is no longer a question of expediency, for the reason that the Republican cannot win in the lifetime of the Republican party."

FORMULATING THEIR GRIEVANCE. Important Meeting of Pennsylvania Railroad Locomotive Engineers.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—A most important session of delegates of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was begun in room 42 of the Girard House yesterday. The delegates represented all the lodges of the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburgh, and numbered between twenty and thirty. There were delegates from Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Altoona, Harrisburg, Columbia, Jersey City, Trenton, Baltimore, Camden, N. J., Wilmington, and other points.

The object of the convention it was learned was to consider a bill of grievances which the engineers desired to lay before the Pennsylvania officials. There were several things to be considered which it is understood involve an advance of about ten per cent on the wages paid at present. The demand is to be in accord, as nearly as possible, with that already formulated by the members of the Brotherhood on the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh. The demand is stated to have already been forwarded to the Pennsylvania officials in this city and a copy is now in the hands of Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood. A delegate said last night, "Within the next few days a committee will go to the Philadelphia office on Fourth street, with a demand. What will be the result?"

Expect an Early Settlement. PITTSBURGH, Feb. 2.—There is a prospect of the flat glass workers' differences with the manufacturers being settled within a few days. The members of the Union have been holding meetings quietly, and it is probable that a conference will be arranged with the manufacturers.

Miners and Operators. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 2.—A committee of coal miners and operators from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kansas will meet here to-morrow to formulate a scale of wages to be submitted to the Inter-State Convention of Miners and Mine Owners, which meets in this city next Tuesday.

Iron Works Will Resume. JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Feb. 2.—The 300 men in the Johnstown iron works, who were struck by the operators, pattern on hand to remain in use for several years.

A Deceased Newspaper. AGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 2.—The Augusta Gazette, which started in 1817, is reported to have been struck by lightning and with force they were thrown back upon the

## A NOTORIOUS CROOK CAPTURED IN TAYLOR COUNTY.

The Supposed Jewelry Burglar Identified as the Man who Shot an Alexandria Policeman—A Robber Leader—Taken in Fayette County.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. GRAYTON, W. VA., Feb. 2.—A special detective who visited the jail in this city to-day, says the prisoner arrested as being implicated in the robbery of Hall & Co's jewelry store, is none other than "Billy Williams," who killed a policeman in Alexandria last summer and was subsequently arrested in Baltimore and taken to the jail at Alexandria. Word has been sent to the chief of police at Alexandria, and further developments are looked forward to with much interest by the citizens. It is understood that a large reward is offered for the capture of Williams, by the Virginia authorities.

A ROBBER LEADER CAPTURED. Arrest of Edward Meek in Fayette County. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 2.—After more than a month of patient search, Detective Alf. W. Burnett, of this city, and Marshal Whittier, of Ashland, Ky., last night arrested Edward Meek, of Fire Creek, Fayette county, upon the charge of being the leader of the gang, upon the night of December 1st, last, who robbed the town of Grayson Springs, Ky., robbed a number of buildings and so maltreated Mrs. Thomas O'Leary as to cause her death. The evidence against the prisoner seems to be complete and his look by hanging on Monday, last, upon the machinery of law can be put in operation. He and three others entered the town of Grayson Springs about dusk on the night of the 13th of December and after serving themselves with whiskey, they made an attack upon the town, which was broken open and looted of everything valuable.

The Adams Express office was the next place attacked, and the safe was rifled, the desk broken open and books and papers were scattered about. A search for money. From there the robbers proceeded to force an entrance into the residence of Thomas O'Leary, a retired merchant of considerable means. The gang experienced no difficulty in getting into the house, but upon their announcing to the proprietor their intentions, and requesting him to hand over his portable property, the owner entered energetic protest, and he and his wife announced their determination to resist. Meek and his followers then threw themselves upon the couple, and after a terrible struggle succeeded in overpowering them, but not until one of the gang had been knocked senseless.

A SENSIBLE VIEW. A Presbyterian Clergyman Discusses the Sunday Newspaper. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—At the regular meeting of the Presbyterian ministers the Rev. David Wells addressed them on "Newspapers." He said among other things: "The representative newspapers of the cities all aid and maintain the Christian religion. What is legitimate journalism? The greatest paragraphist America has ever had was Horace Greeley, who has done more to educate the public mind in social and moral questions than any other man of the age. The Sunday papers are a religious journal. You can find a more religious journal in the world. We are a newspaper nation and the greater portion of our people are newspaper readers and the church cannot support a man who is popularly accepted as legitimate journalism. If we want to look upon the Sunday newspaper with aversion on account of public matters that are printed in its pages, why should we not look in the same way on the sermon that is delivered on political subjects? Take some of our religious journals. You can find one column gushing over with pious reflections and another booming with business enterprises. This page has glowing accounts of a revival of religion and the other page is filled with flaming advertisements of patent medicines, baking powder, etc."

AGAINST THE TRAITOR. A School Committee Sustains the Action of Catholic Pupils. WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass, Feb. 2.—The action of Miss Redwood, the lately appointed teacher in the grammar school, who attempted to compel her pupils to rise during the morning exercises and repeat in chorus the Lord's Prayer, has created a sensation here.

The trouble was caused by the Catholic pupils, who refused to repeat the prayer, and who were immediately sent home by the teacher. After nine had been treated in this way by Miss Redwood there was a general uprising among the pupils, in which the Catholic pupils were the leaders. The school committee was called together, and after a stormy meeting it was decided that the Catholic pupils, who make up more than half the school, must have some rights. The school committee is making up its mind.

Miss Redwood is a bright little woman of perhaps twenty-eight years. Her action does not appear to have been actuated by any deep religious sentiment, but it has been her habit to conduct her school as a religious institution. "I did not do this for any self-reverence," I requested it simply as a matter of respect to the religious exercises of the rest of the pupils."

It was decided by the committee that the Catholic pupils were to be treated as a majority of the school. The Catholic pupils will not give up his F. Wayne paper. Mr. Craig will not go into the railroad construction.

THE COKE OPERATORS. A Syndicate that Will Practically Control the Connellsville District. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 3.—It is probable that a meeting of coke operators will be held to-morrow to complete the organization of the new syndicate.

The Producers' Association will not enter as syndicate members proper. They are to have their coke sold by the new Connellsville Coke Exchange, under practically the same conditions, as was done by the old syndicate. What is known as the outside operators are those who belong to neither the Exchange nor the Producers' Association, and then have their coke sold by the Exchange. If this plan is carried out, as is predicted, the new syndicate, or Connellsville Coke Exchange, as it is to be called, will practically control the Connellsville district.

An Engineer's Fatal Mistake. MORRISTOWN, Ills., Feb. 2.—On the Chicago & Northwestern railroad Monday night as a stock train was entering a deep cut near here, the engineer discovered the lights of a way car only a few yards in front of him. Without stopping the head train to be standing still, and expecting an immediate collision, he shouted to the two men who were in the cab with him to jump for their lives, and reversing the engine the train was jumped. Two men struck the wall of the cut with such force they were thrown back upon the

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Discusses on the American Labor Movement—No Cancer in the Crown Prince's Throat—The Hawk of England Forgers Arraigned—Other Cable News.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Dr. Edward Aveling lectured last evening before the Liberal Club of New Cross, near London, on the labor movement in America, where he traveled and lectured last year on invitation of the Socialistic Labor party. About 800 people were present.

He said, among other things, that on his arrival in America he was surprised to find the condition of the working classes much worse than in England and rapidly deteriorating. He added that it was a common occurrence for a number of Socialists, considering that the educational propaganda had been in progress but a short time. But the number of unscrupulous Socialists was still great. It was a common occurrence for him to meet with people who accepted every principle of socialism, but would consider being called Socialists unjust and insulting. This anomaly he accounted for from the fact that in the eyes of the press and of a large proportion of the public socialism and anarchy were synonymous terms.

While referring to the Chicago Anarchists as the worst enemies of the advance of Socialistic ideas, Dr. Aveling attributed the execution of Spies and his comrades as a blot on the execution of American jurisprudence, claiming that the trial ensued too soon after the alleged crime, and in view of the excited condition of public opinion at Chicago a change of venue would have been granted. He declared that the men were sacrificed to newspaper outcry.

As to the Knights of Labor, Dr. Aveling said that an organization composed of such opposing and discordant elements will not long remain. The followers of Powderly, whom he considered conservative and reactionary, would go back to the capitalistic side as the struggle advanced, while others, more numerous and advanced, would make an open declaration of socialism.

Fashionably Dressed Scoundrels. LONDON, Feb. 2.—Five fashionably dressed men were arraigned in the Marlborough police court to-day and charged with attempting to obtain 3,000 pounds from the Bank of England upon forged or stolen bonds of the "Hamilton & North-western Bank of Canada." There was one other man in the gang whom the police failed to secure. One of the prisoners had posed as Lord Fairfax, and had lived in style at the Grand Hotel in Paris. All five were remanded.

Earthquake in Scotland. LONDON, Feb. 2.—A sharp shock of earthquake has been felt in Scotland. It caused no damage. Shocks were also felt in different parts of England. Reports from Birmingham, Coventry and Edgbaston, a suburb of Birmingham, show that disturbances occurred in those places. There was one other man in the gang whom the police failed to secure. One of the prisoners had posed as Lord Fairfax, and had lived in style at the Grand Hotel in Paris. All five were remanded.

No Evidence of Cancer. SAN RAMO, Feb. 2.—Prof. Vircilow has examined a fragment taken from the very center of the trouble in the Crown Prince Frederick William's throat, and declares that it shows no evidence of cancer.

Two Months at Hard Labor. DUBLIN, Feb. 2.—Eight persons have been convicted at Kinsturk of attending meetings of a suppressed branch league. They were sentenced to two months' imprisonment at hard labor.

CHINA AND JAPAN. News Brought by a Steamer—An Ancient Submerged City Found, &c. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The steamer Belgic, which arrived to-day brings Hong Kong advices to January 3, and Yokohama advices to January 17.

The city of Nalyn, north of Ningpo, which was submerged about 1,000 years ago, has recently been partly exposed to view and a number of vessels, plates and other utensils of the Sogah dynasty, have been recovered by the natives.

A number of Chinese were captured in Hong Kong Christmas week and the loss is very heavy.

Ocean advices state that rumors are now current that the next move for independence and a complete freedom from Chinese rule will be at Hainan.

Europeans, who are now in charge of the maritime customs department.

IN PERFECT HEALTH. The Boy Prince Examined by Doctors—A Magnificent Offer. NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Josi Hoffman, the boy painter, underwent an examination at the Mayor's office to-day, as a result of the complaint that he was being overworked, made by President Elbridge T. Gerry, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The Mayor, Dr. Joseph H. Bryant, of the Health Board, and Dr. Janeway, Lewis Sayre and A. McLane Hamilton conducted the examination. Hoffman was in good spirits and evidently in splendid health. He said everybody treated him kindly. The doctors concluded that the boy's physical and mental conditions were in good order. His nervous organization was not to be judged by that of an ordinary child. Manager Harry E. Abbey said he was willing to add by any decision the Mayor might make. His Honor decided that the young player should be allowed to give four performances a week.

Afterwards, Mr. Gerry announced that Hoffman was a healthy child, whose name was not at liberty to give, had authorized him to offer Hoffman's father \$50,000 for the education of the boy, provided he be withdrawn from public performances until he becomes a man. Hoffman replied that he thought \$100,000 would be necessary for the purpose, and he and Mr. Gerry will confer on the matter again.

Being More Pleasant. To the fact, more acceptable to the stomach, and more truly beneficial, the famous California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, is rapidly superseding all others. Try it. One bottle will prove its merits. Sold by Logan & McKim, at H. H. H. B. Bart and C. McKim, at Bellair, by M. N. Mercer.

PLEASE WRAP reduced from \$28.00 to \$15.00 at STONE & THOMAS, TRAP.